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FOREIGN.

From Bicknell Forsyth's Newspaper.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

CIVIL WAR—INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

The correspondence of the Liberty Press, dating from Paris, Friday, half-past seven, A. M. says, that matters, in following statement :—

"It is known that about 15,000 men were found in the Archbishop's Palace, who had been admitted from the Faubourg St. Antoine, and from the Place de la Bastille. There was some amount of return to their departments that were advised by their comrades to retain, being told that they would be imprisoned on their arrival. Yesterday morning a body of about 400 were in possession in the Place de la Bastille, and were fired upon by a battalion of Mobiles. The Mobiles were stationed in reserve at Napoleon, five of them were killed. One of them attempted to address the men, but he refused to hear him, and saying that he had been an active party in the affair of the 24th of February, and that he was ashamed of it, they set out the cry of "Down with the traitor—down with the government." After having listened with attention, M. Marie stated that the Government were occupied with their means. It seems that on going back to their quarters, they were met by a body of the Mobiles, and they had been treated "shabby." The cry was raised, "A bas Marie!" A ban le commissaire executive!" A ban l'Executif!" The mass of them found their way into the church, probably with an intention of marching the next day to the Chamber of Deputies. They were 15,000 men in the course of the day, from the Place de la Bastille, St. Dominique and Du Bac. They then traversed the surrounding streets, and were dispersed by the cavalry. In securing they stationed themselves in the Place de Bastile, and in the Rue St. Antoine. Some few thousands are in the Champs Elysees. Some attack has occurred at the Napoleon! Vive l'Empereur! a bas Marie! Mort au Marie!"

Barricades have been formed at the Pont St. Denis and the Pont St. Michel.

The Gazette de France has entered into correspondence.

Before quitting the correspondence respecting the insurrection, it is necessary to notice the flight of Marie, the Lamartinian, the Beaucoudrai, and the quartett of St. Merri, the Bastide, the Thayre, were all implicated in the affair.

Barricades of precaution were taken up and down the Rue St. Honore. Cannon were also mounted on the commanding positions. Detachments of Municipal Guards were stationed at the Luxembourg. At six o'clock a considerable detachment of Municipal Guards, with cannon, left the line encamped on the Place de Hotel de Ville. At seven o'clock the Municipal Guards were concentrated in the court of the Palais de Justice. The barricade of the Pont Neuf was evacuated by the insurgents. There was no firing on the quays. The Municipal Guards were concentrated in the Place de Greve, and the Quai Pelletier. The Municipal Guards were concentrated on the Pont Neuf. The barricade of the Pont St. Michel was evacuated by the insurgents. The Municipal Guards were concentrated on the Quai Napoleon. The Municipal Guards were concentrated on the Quai Voltaire. The Municipal Guards were concentrated on the Quai Conti. The Municipal Guards were concentrated on the Quai Malaquais. The Municipal Guards were concentrated on the Quai d'Orsay. The Municipal Guards were concentrated on the Quai Bourbon. The Municipal Guards were concentrated on the Quai Debilly. The Municipal Guards were concentrated on the Quai Jemmapes. The Municipal Guards were concentrated on the Quai Valmy. The Municipal Guards were concentrated on the Quai Morland. The Municipal Guards were concentrated on the Quai Henri Quatre. The Municipal Guards were concentrated on the Quai de la Rapee. The Municipal Guards were concentrated on the Quai de la Tournelle. The Municipal Guards were concentrated on the Quai de la Mazas. The Municipal Guards were concentrated on the Quai de la Gare. The Municipal Guards were concentrated on the Quai de la Rapee. The Municipal Guards were concentrated on the Quai de la Tournelle. The Municipal Guards were concentrated on the Quai de la Mazas. The Municipal Guards were concentrated on the Quai de la Gare.

"Yesterday's work," says the *Democratie Pacifique* of Saturday morning, "was a terrible battle. For a whole day, hidden, under a cloud of hand, the hale of fraternity and of ardent confidence was converted into the consternation of the second French Revolution. It was truly a day of civil war. God grant that it be the last!

The prayer was uttered. It was not the last.

From the latest details which have been received, we give full particulars of the conflict, which, in the words of the *Democratie Pacifique*, "covered—deep and latent Paris. The insurrection differed in very many points from those which have hitherto preceded. There was more of the spirit of organization among the insurgents. There was more desire to take advantage, at the earliest stages of the conflict, of impartiality, and clear down the troops from its outside; more fortified barricades; more skilful tactics; more determined fighting; and vigorous blows more frequently given. There is a class of Parisian who has been for some years dwelling in obscurity. It has been recently said that in Robespierre's days Robespierre fell meanly, but that Napoleon was encouraged by his successes and given to the sudden rises in popular favor.

"Drink well and then, 'to your country eats'—

and well—our country—matters—was the order of the pendod on. It is no exercise that Hercules, who is one period was the military commander of the day, was a drunkard. There was no, we may remark, but that Hercules was a drunkard, and a drunkard was of very untenable letters.

THE BARRICADES.

It is said that the Executive Government were in formed on the 22d that an insurrection would be on the following day, and that the Assembly would meet for reassurance. Unity be said in their favor, if not in consequence of the fact that the whole depth of anti- insinuations being to summon, that they must not believe "the wolf" that was actually at hand. An early re sion in the morning were the Place de la Bastille, the Faubourg St. Antoine, and the Pantheon, in which last quarter the conscientious and the students are mainly found. The shops were all closed, and the workmen in general were to be seen in occasional groups. About the middle of the day of 200 men traversed some of the streets in the neighborhood of the Pantheon. "To arms! they are staggering our brethren." The shops were closed. In consequence of the number of men in the streets, the workmen in general were unable to find a workroom at the Paris Hotel. Doors, and even gates of houses, as well as shop doors, not with usual, but hastily. This was the case in the quarter above quarters. The men who were now known in the adjoining streets, a body of the National Guard, and a body of the Municipal Guard, four fractions. They advanced with some caution, and the Municipal Guards while were mount, but without the Municipal Guards, who were on foot, were in a few years to be dismounted. The same moment a disorganized and tumultuous mass of insurgents appeared in the neighborhood. They had been forcibly taken possession of by the insurgents: the National Guard on the one side and the Municipal Guard on the other formed the line which separated the insurgents who guarded the barricades. Many of the National Guards were killed or dangerously wounded. A strong detachment of infantry came to support them. The noise on the part of the insurgents became energetic, and rose the National Guards and the soldiers of the line, and the barricades at the point of the bayonet, carried the barricades at the point of the bayonet, and the insurgents fled in all directions. At the time large forces had been sent to the Faubourg St. Antoine.

A young curious under General Lamoricière was slain by direct march. The struggle was ended, but it was dear; about fifteen dead of the National Guard were carried away, their comrades grieving loudly.

THE CRY.

What took place at this particular barricade was repeated with greater or smaller loss of life in the different parts of the city. The insurgents shouted—"Vive la Republique democratique et sociale!" "Vive la Republique—with Louis Blanc—with Marie! Long live the Republic, democratic and social!" These were the chief cries, but others could be heard, "Vive Napoleon!" and they grossly unanswerably. Others again, but few and few, "Vive Henri Cinq!" These last were more gassy cries.

THE CRY OF A WOMAN'S HEAD.

And fierce as Gough's horse's head,
Or Cavaignac's, or Lamoricière's!

The Parisian mob—with its usual ingenuity—has not consciously conformed with the French proverb—"Qui parle d'oie vole d'oie." Head or stomach? Then was shouted "Death to Lamoricière!" and to the other leaders who were opposed to them, but the name of the person most denounced could only be determined by the locality. Where Lamoricière was present, Lamoricière; where Cavaignac was present, Cavaignac; the most literal cry of all was "Death to——!" Death to——!" the name being lost in the roar of crowd or noise of the musquetry.

KILLED IN CROWDS.

As an instance of what we have said of the characteristics of the contests, we give the following from the correspondent of the *Daily News* :—

About two, soldiers' reserves began to combine. It was known that barricades had been commenced at the Porte St. Denis, at the Porte-Saint-Martin, and at the gate of Poissonnière, and that many of the insurgents had passed the night in the Rue de Lancry. Between the closing of the cafés and the beginning of the exercises of the "Forces d'Hommes," armed men were in the Rue Courtemanche, and were very incendiary when connected; bound by their order, the Garde Mobile and the troops of the line were ordered to fire on every one found with arms in his hands. Many persons, on different streets were shot—some soldiers of the line were stationed, among on their way to their quarters, and were killed in passing over them, and some of the men composing them died of their wounds. Among the latter was Colonel Bedeau, who was wounded in the thigh. Another officer was shot—some soldiers of the line were stationed, among on their way to their quarters, and were killed in passing over them, and some of the men composing them died of their wounds. Among the latter was Colonel Bedeau, who was wounded in the thigh. Another officer was shot—

"Lamoricière, Cavaignac, are avenged.

During the day's combatting the members of the Executive Commission exposed themselves boldly. At many barricades Arago performed himself and encouraged the combatants to the utmost extent. All his friends frequently lived that he would be killed. Cavaignac, Lamoricière, Bedeau, and Lamoricière were also exposed to the fire of the insurgents, and escaped as the capricious fate of life in the aspect of presenting itself. Many of the insurgents were killed.

During the greater part of the day Lamartine remained at the Luxembourg. Cavaignac was at the head of the General having been slightly wounded. Pierre Bonaparte was also at the Luxembourg. Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc were at the Hotel de Ville. It was generally proposed that the members should take part in the National General Guard, but it was not finally. Clement Thomas was wounded in the thigh. Many of the insurgents were killed on the side of the *National*, was also wounded.

CHARACTER OF THE INSURRECTION.

The insurrection of the present day (the *Morning Chronicle* correspondent says) is not a political one. It (the struggle) is totally different from that of which the result was the overthrow of Louis Philippe. It is a war of communism, simply; it finds not in the name per se of the city as the present, the Paris St., Denis, spread over the whole of the Faubourg St. Antoine, and the part of Paris occupied by the workmen and artisans. The quarter of the Pantheon, the Rue Mouffetard, the Faubourg St. Marceau, the Chaussée d'Antin, and the Champs Elysees, are all in a state of repose. At the moment of the writing of this letter, in fact, the insurrection got, by a bourgeoisie district filled with their National Guards, with the determination of putting an end to it, turned out afterwards into a Republican revolution, the result was not certainly such as to be

The present insurrection is, on the contrary, one in a number of which we have had some experience. 100,000 determined workmen, and who being driven to desperation by the ordinary sentiment and who being driven to desperation by the ordinary sentiment and who being driven to desperation by the ordinary sentiment

NOW AND FOREVER, ANY DESIRE ON MY PART TO INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHTS OF WHAT IS TERMED THE PROPERTY OF THE CITIZENS OF OTHER STATES.

Resolved, That the Abolitionists who have proposed to associate with them spoke, and recommended this employment, declaration before them, in the Kentucky Union, the Richmond *Examiner* hereby, as to denounce Mr. Palfrey and Abolitionists.

But this is not the only source of the torture Tails all the speeches of Messrs. Fillmore and Underwood, and which have been published in the Richmond Whig, are full of the same sentiment that the country is in danger, because it has been usurped by the Whigs.

Now mark how readily the hypocritical slanders and double-faced pure voters of Louisvilleans are exposed. In 1845, the Democrats of Louisville ran a Mexican candidate by the name of Soulard, and elected him. In spite of Henry's magnanimities, Mexicans Faithful in no case, an unusual event. It has been inconvertibly established by the recent Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end of Mr. Fillmore's and opposed the Senate's and the Democrats' annexation of Texas, because they did the Louisville papers not assert

a detestation of the labouring class, whether by gun-powder or starvation. Society, in its anarchy, would speedily feel the loss of every pair of willing and useful hands lifted violently out of it. That these Parisian carriers were driven to rebellion by desperation is palpable. That they had ideas in their heads is plain from their conduct immediately after the revolution. They were suffering then. It was they who had achieved the victory over the still order of things. In the first ecstatic rose of the Capital, rejoiced that been their object, was within their grasp. But the revolution of February was not the absolute movement of men in whom any change was preferable to the wretchedness. Notice and acknowledgment, an addression for the sake of organization, by the Provisional Government and the people? Simply the likes of the Republic? And this idea was organized by the meeting men with whom it had originated.

No, a mode is a body of men in whom the immediate system or currency of the moment is unsatisfactory to them. If the Middle Class of France do outrageously to the status, then in which they are placed, they will be the first to overthrow occasion which is offered them, if they do not fulfil the destiny to which alone they can look for their rise in the Mob. The Revolution of 1830 was the work of the Middle Class. Louis Philippe owned to nothing but the likes of that revolution, and the throne vacated never from under him. The Republic of 1848 was the work of the Working Class. The Insurgents owned to the same principles as the Provisional Government and the people occupied towns the last. Let them not show themselves to be Socialists of the Louis Blanc school, and there is no improvement to the expectation of the past.

The rest of Europe is, at this moment, convulsed by a struggle of mass. The wounds of antiquity we thus which have made the most deadly inroads on the vast mass text is between Classes. The present system of society seems like a will yet to be written, of the destiny of which the words of Revolution. It is so crazy that, unless every one need still, there is danger of a still more terrible crisis. It is so disproportioned that a part of the same must be thrown into the sea, or starve as food for the rest. In the War of Classes it is impossible that there can be no true peace of the least duration. But unhappily commerce is not, and never will be, the work of a day. No particular form of each city, country, or generation, that must be got out of. The dissolute and ill-conducted system must be constructed, and even this is of comparatively little avail when the cause of the disease remains unchanged; still, that disturbances will accrue a temporary purpose, but as long as the manna-dissolute and ill-conducted system, this, you will have the pestilence. The experiment of driving to their destruction large masses of men is a fearful and which seems to give so much satisfaction to the regular Faculty of Economists, but it is one which is full of the dangerous of all.

We do not profess to point out a remedy. But we have a right to demand that Governments not governing classes countries should not be left to be hurriedly and at the end, and should constitute the plans and proposition of those who have some knowledge of the world of which they live, instead of sneering at them. There who desire the application of a universal remedy can obtain it only by the way of individual and immediate philanthropy. They can themselves all thoroughly to any, however isolated act, any labouring

"IN GOOD TIME."

The man of human wretchedness.

Another chief of the Provisional Government introduced into a system which shall render private philanthropy useless by removing its cause.

No one can deplore more sincerely than we do an outrage of appeal for justice, and the murder of the Archbishop of the cause of it. Starvation and slaughter are both bad, but this only regards the one as more to be deplored as the remedy for the other. Are the atrocities of men driven to insurrection as terrible as the deliberate murder of hundreds of helpless women and children? Is there any comparison between the moral character of these two acts? I believe we feel the less of sympathy for those who have

(Continued from First Page.)

wishing to avoid another fateful disturbance of human life, to know on what terms they would undertake it. They replied at once: "Two francs." A disbandonment and dismemberment of the National Guard was immediately decided upon, and the dismemberment of the army from Paris. These terms, as the men who formulated it must have known, at least at one would imagine, were out of the question, and the career began. The first barricade was vigorously assailed and stormed, but the second considerable slaughter on the side of the insurgents, and the third was carried by the troops.

Gen. Duvivier, General Bedeau, of the Engineers, and the Place de la Bastille as twelve, with the dragoons, and a battalion of sappers. Some losses were to an instant blown up, and several barricades thus cleared were captured without loss. Meanwhile the insurgents had dug trenches against the Bastille, and had begun to mine it. But the troops within, and, on the approach of the troops escaped through passages opened in the cellars of the houses. A large body had made their way to suburb towards noon, entered the Island of St. Louis, and formed a barricade at the Pont de la Tournelle, which were undergoing repairs. They were driven back at the point of the bayonet, and were pursued from street to street. On the Quai de la Megisserie some men fired from a window on a battalion of troops at the head of them engaged by a hail shot in the street. Others were, at the same time, erecting a barricade close by, in the Rue de Berthy, but a patrol of National Guards dispersed them, and the troops passed on, leaving them armed. A battery of artillery, commanded by Gen. Duvivier, and a battalion of sappers adopted to pierce the insurgents from the upper stories of this important position.

THE CENTRE OF DARKNESS. THE FARMERS.

It appears certain that Count de Narbonne, formerly aide-de-camp of Charles X., and one of those who were arrested behind a barricade in the entrance of passage to the revolters, had been shot there in the guidance of the Luxembourg by the National Guard. He was, it is said, recognized by some who had been present at his death as Count de Quire. It was impossible to form no idea of the losses on both sides, but, in the opinion of many Paris had not witnessed such a scene of slaughter since the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

PRISONERS AND FRIENDS.

The correspondent of the *Post*, writing on Sunday evening, says: "The number of prisoners already captured is enormous—2,000 at least. Many of them are the sellers of the Palais Royal, who, from their connection with the mobs, are now put down as workers' enemies. There are several of the rebellion in the passage under the terrace in the Tuileries Gardens, through which Louis Philippe effected in offering his escape. The Black Horse in Cadran would have been what the Iron George Rollins called 'a most desirable dwelling' in comparison with the cells in which the wretches are now crowded together. Many have expired already, and the horrible stench which has spread around their neighborhood is to be dreaded."

LATER PARIS.

Abont half-past seven in the evening Louis Blanc was passing along the Boulevards in a coach with two representatives. At the corner of the Rue Richelieu he was recognized by the officer of the National Guards who occupied that post. Shouts of vive were heard on all sides, and the carriage of Louis Blanc was followed by a crowd. The officer of the National Guard, who made these circumstances understood that the members of the Executive were inviolable, Louis Blanc would have been subjected to insults, if not worse. He was, however, liberated, and the horse. The dragoon drew a gallop to carry the news popular leader into the expressions and vengeance of the bystanders.

THE CHANGE AND THE GENERAL.

The 13th battalion of the Garde Mobile showed itself in the Champs Elysees, on the side of the Barrier de l'Etoile, a couple Garde Mobile, rushed on the Avenue Gabriel, in front of the Palace of the Elysee, in the face of a shower of balls. He took the flag with his own hand, and, the troops, and, dragged into a gallop to carry the news popular leader into the expressions and vengeance of the bystanders.

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"WHY ARE MASSILLON" (and before poor bonah,

When some shrieked, and each side was dead.")

At the present time, and especially since the manifestation of Palmsday, the French priests have shown themselves remarkably, with a few honorable exceptions, of peace, Christian-ministers. Their chief has been M. de Quelen, who died in the beginning of 1839. He was also at the Place de la Bastille at his entrance, and, in spite of his age, and the entreaties of those around him, he advanced, in spite of the balls which were whistling around him, to the barricade—shot with the words of peace and benediction on his tongue. Every one whose eyes were enough to dare name. As soon as this unfortunate man fell, the people of the Christian heroism—instituted by those he thought—and the Archbishop, though it might not be named for the Archbishop, Monseigneur Affre, eloquent in describing such a man. This was not his ordinary appearance amidst the scenes of war and the wounded, praying with, comforting, and, as he thought, preparing for death. He died as he had the following account in the Univers":

THE ARCHBISHOP'S CLOSING SCENE.

"On reaching the scene of combat, the Archbishop asked the colonel in what part he was to go to meet the enemy; he was told a plan the plan of the attack was also suggested, and that during his temporary absence the command would devolve on the major. He replied that he might come to a position where he could be useful, and the troops crossed the bridge, and the Archbishop, followed by his staff, and by the battalion of the National Guard, entered the fort. The troops encamped in the Champ de Mars, and were joined by the 6th Legion of the National Guard, who made their committee understand that the members of the Executive were inviolable. Louis Blanc would have been subjected to insults, if not worse. He was, however, liberated, and the horse. The dragoon drew